BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2031.] TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

FOR SALE. Messers FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO. are authorized to expose to public auction this day, Tuesday, the 19th Instant, that well known and desirable residence situated at Breach Candy, late the property of E. C. MORGAN, Esq. The ground lease, upwards of ten years of which yet remains unexpired, may be seen at Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO'S. rooms.

The Sale will take place at 5 o'Clock in the evening on the Premises, and possession will be given of the property on payment of the purchase money. [124]

FRITH BOMANJEE and Co. have for sale at their Godowns, the following Fresh Claret vizt.

Carbonell's 1st Gowth at.....	45	Rs. per	doz.
Sneyd's Claret.....	30	"	"
Grand vin de Rochette	30	"	"
Burgundy.....	24	"	"
Lafitte.....	16	"	"
Haut Brion.....	16	"	"
Chateau Magaux.....	16	"	"
St. Julien Medoc.....	16	"	"

Also a few 3 dozen Cases of fine Old Hock at 40 Rupees per dozen.

Hoss Johanissbergs, at 30 Rs. per dozen, with a great variety of Sherries, Madeira, Lisbon, Port, Malmsey, Constantia, &c. &c. and a small batch of Hodson's Ripe pale ale.

The whole of the above are considered of superior quality and strongly recommended. [123]

A CARD.---A respectable young man (a European,) who has served an apprenticeship as Apothecary in India, and has had considerable practice, would be glad to engage with the Captain of a vessel as Clerk and Surgeon's Assistant. He is not particular as to destination, but England would be preferred. —Address A. B. Courier Office. [127]

JUST published, No. XI. of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE—CONTENTS.—1. Antelope Coursing.—2. Snipe Shooting.—3. Tour by Nosing Tom.—4. Third Deesa Meeting.—5. Scale of Weights for Whim Plates.—6. Sport Near Gorrukpore.—7. Law Report. —8. On the Diseases of Horses and their Remedies.—9. Another day with the Nugger Pack.—10. Long Road Match.—11. Song. —12. Stallions for England.—13. The Poona Races.—14. Song.—15. Second Dhoolia Meeting.—16. The Miseries of Hog Hunting.—17. To the Editor of the O. S. M.—18. The Regatta.

SELECTIONS.

Chamois Hunting.—Races to Come —Racing Calendar. [126]

FOR SALE. At the Courier Office Bombay Calendars for 1831 : 0 0
Indian Calendar for 1831..... 2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 2 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set.... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [125]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April, 1831.

No. 142. Lieutenant E. R. Prother of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 143. Lieutenant Colonel T. Burford, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to succeed Colonel Delsmotte, in the Command of Hursole.

No. 144. The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Major J. D Crozier, attached to the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to assume the Command of the Troops at Hursole as the Senior officer at the station, from the date of the departure of Colonel Delamotte to the Presidency on sick Certificate.

No. 145. Supernumerary Ensign E. C. Cotgrave of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry is admitted on the effective strength from the 8th April 1831, Vice

[redacted]

April, 1831.

...bsence for twelve ... 4th February.

...wford, Vaccinator ...uzerat, to proceed ...nefit of his health, is extended for the period of three Months on the same account.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

Having observed a Paragraph in the Bombay Gazette, some time since, holding forth to its subscribers in somewhat pompous terms, the great preparations which had been made for procuring a correct account of the Trial of Captain Hawkins, I was a good deal surprised on looking eagerly over my paper to find all the information on the subject, contained in these few pithy lines "just published and for sale at the Gazette office, the trial of Captain J. C. Hawkins, &c. &c., PRICE, Rs. 2," Now it surely is too bad "that the readers of the Gazette should be fobbed off in this way after taking in the paper for months on the chance of finding something interesting in it, for the Editor cannot suppose that we subscribe for the pleasure of reading reprints (I might say misprints) of articles from Blackwood's Magazine, which nine-tenths of us have seen weeks before in the original. I have frequently felt indignant at the tone of the Editors of Papers on this side of India to their readers, from which it appeared that they rather considered themselves to be conferring a favor by publishing such intelligence as came to their knowledge than that it was their duty to procure and impart all news likely to interest the public, still I was too indolent to notice conduct which I considered deserving of censure, but when an Editor keeps back information in his possession for the purpose of forcing the sale of it in a separate form, I think it high time to call on my fellow subscribers to show that he cannot play such tricks without diminishing the circulation of his Paper.

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

April 15.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	PORT.	DATE OF DISPATCH.
Jamesina ...	Hector.....	Lintin.....	in May,
Sir John Rae Reid.	Haig.....	London ...	1st May,
Cleveland.....	Havelock....	London	1st May.
Charles Kerr...	Brodie.....	Cape and.. London...	

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1830.

We are happy to find that our Dramatic Amateurs are making strong efforts to re-open the Theatre, and an early day we understand will be fixed upon for a meeting at the Green Room for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for a performance.

Our readers may probably recollect that a plan was not very long since projected for ensuring a regular succession of Theatrical entertainments, and although from the favourable auspices under which it was brought forward, there appeared considerable probability of its meeting with success, we nevertheless had doubts at the time, whether, the system of engaging hired performers in a small society like ours, was likely to prove eventually a good one, That plan it is well known fell to the ground, owing to circumstances unconnected with the Theatre, but in consequence of which there have been no attempts to entertain the public until the present time.

We learn however that a very fair exhibition of talent may be expected from the amateurs now at the Presidency; and we have every reason to believe that their efforts will meet with the most favourable reception.

Economy, the universal order of the day, we are glad to hear is to be strictly attended to throughout the new arrangements, for the purpose of reducing the price of admissions, and extending as widely as possible, the means of obtaining a rational species of enjoyment.

We published in last Saturday's paper an extract of a letter from Persia giving an interesting account of the state of parties in that country; since that, we have heard that Abbas Meerza has actually marched a large force to the province of Yezd, for the purpose of securing his present ascendancy over his brother at Futteh Ali Shah's death. It is also reported that a considerable number of Russians had joined his forces, but we have been unable to learn whether they were organized troops or not; however, should this information prove true, it may eventually we fear, be the means of placing our political relations with that country in an embarrassing situation.

We have also heard that affairs in Arabia are taking an interesting turn.

The Wahabees under Turkee bin Saood, the son of the celebrated chief of that tribe who was seized by Ibrahim and afterwards beheaded at Constantinople, have again recovered a large share of the power which they once possessed. The whole of that tract of country which extends from Grain near Bussorah, to Rasel Khyma has been conquered by them. All the Arab tribes acknowledge the supremacy of the present chief, and it is expected that he will immediately carry his arms to the South and drive the Turks entirely out of that part of Arabia.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Captain E. W. Jones G. P. Bat. from Guzeratt.
Ensign K. Jopp, 6th Regt. N. I. from do.
Surgeon G. O. Turnbull, Nizam's Service from Aurungabad.
Lieutenant J. G. Gordon, 19th N. I. from Ootacummund.

DEPARTURES.

Captain T. Graham, 2d Granadier Regt. to Sattarah.
Captain Neil Campbell, Staff to Ahmedabad.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

April, 16th The Government Yacht Telica, Master H. St. Amour in Charge, from Bancote, 14th April.

DEPARTURES.

April 16th Portuguese Brig Cassedore, J. A. de Silva, Syrang to Demaun.

17th Ship Bolton, John Clarkson Master, to London.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson, and child Mrs. Simson and Child, Mrs. Till, Captain Renchant, Lieut. Fourchier.

Do. Brig Eliza, Lorance Tendel, to Ceylon.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Sir John Rae Reid, Cleveland, Robert.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Cornwallis, Sulimany, Francis Warden, Charlotte, Hormasjee Bomanjee, Helen, Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh, Ann, Edmonstone, Bannerman, Cadery, Pascoa, William, Hind, Glenelg, Caledonia, Bombay Castle, Charles Forbes, Maackborn, Syrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Dadaloy, Eliza, Discovery, Dowlet Savoy, Ransord Persad.

PORTUGUESE.—Coude de Rio Pardo, St. Francisco de Paulo, Esperanco, Angelica.

ARAB.—Jadul Rahimon, Fazarabany.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Brig of War.*—Euphrates.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Sloop of War.*—Coote
H. M. SHIPS.—Challenger, Southampton, Success, Cruizer.

CALCUTTA.

The *Calcutta Magazine* for March, is published this day, and contains the usual variety of able and interesting papers. The first is a curious and learned article on the true meaning of the scriptural word *Hell*, which the writer maintains does not signify exclusively a place of punishment to which the souls of the wicked are sent. We shall not pretend to decide either for or against the writer, but the subject is one of intense interest and importance, and we dare say that the mode in which it is here treated will elicit further discussion in the pages of the *Magazine*. At all events, we are quite sure that the editor of that periodical would be glad to prove his love of fair and free discussion by inserting any articles, on either side of the question, if written with decency and moderation. This theological discussion is followed by a very elegant Dramatic Sketch, which is founded in a great measure on the first scene of the fourth act of the Agamemnon of Alfieri. We have then a very pleasant, light and lively article entitled *The Opposite Neighbour*. The humour of this little paper turns on the curiosity and sanguine speculations excited by the appearance of a stranger in a dull country town. The following extract we think, will be amusing:

"We really congratulated ourselves on discovering how complete a view we commanded of the opposite drawing room, from the fortunate circumstance of our own having a higher elevation. We discerned our hero at breakfast in a most decidedly proper undress. As soon as I saw it, I proclaimed my conviction of the dignity of his caste. Really his whole tournure was very imposing. The outline of his features was distinctly visible. They were not Roman or Grecian, but, as I said, they had an invincible *air distingué*, and his black hair, with its profuse, and, I was certain, natural curls, afforded them a very becoming shadow. I could not though I tried hard, absolutely pronounce on the colour of his eyes, but they were dark and looked very sensibly, and that was all that was requisite. His hand too,—I had always professed myself a critic on that member; I founded my estimate of the unblemished descent of a person very much on its form;—well—his hand was inimitable. As if to gratify our curiosity he presently rose, and made the circuit of the apartment. I had an opportunity thus of seeing that his height and figure were amazingly advantageous, that he paced the room quite *en prince*;—and, in short, unconsciously imbibing the prepossession of my dreams, I unhesitatingly decided on his being a foreign minister incognito.

If I had previously entertained any doubts on this subject, they would have been removed very speedily. A servant presently dashed through the rain to the door of the house, with a note which we saw, carried to the ledger. He replied to it instantly, and the man disappeared. Now both myself and my companion were quite certain that the communication was diplomatic, inasmuch as we recognised the livery of the premier's private secretary.

Highly as we had before estimated the quality of the stranger, this occurrence raised him some degrees in our opinion. We began to scrutinize his motions with even yet more scrupulous accuracy. He re-read the note to which he had already dispatched an answer, evidently pondered on every syllable, and the attention with which he folded it and examined its foldings, was really very corroborative of our conjectures; the initiated are aware how much diplomacy may be exhibited in the foldings of a letter. At length it was laid aside and a large volume was placed by the side of a pamphlet that had all the aspect of a political brochure. There was an apparent and attentive comparison of the two texts;—the mind of the student was absorbed in his pursuit. We decided that his author was Vattel or Machiavel or—but the memory of the reader will furnish him immediately with a nomenclature of a politician's appropriate authors. Presently he rose and we could discern his eyes fixed on the ceiling as he deliberately paced his apartment. I never saw a finer specimen of imperturbable calmness than that which at this instant overspread his features,—they seemed subdued into the stillness of stone. His very motion was mechanical. "What self-command! what despotism in his countenance! how completely his feelings must be in his own power!" said I, in an ecstacy of admiration to my companion, suffering him to take his turn with the Telescope, whilst I referred to Lady Morgan's description of Talleyrand. When I resumed my position it was to witness a very different personage. Our neighbours's calmness had entirely disappeared; he was striding across his room with very irregular footsteps, and he was speaking with a violence of gesticulation that seemed to evince the utmost frenzy of passion. He tossed his arms above his head, and every limb appeared shaking beneath the agony of his sensations. The intense interest with which I regarded him, was every instant deepening into absolute pain. I felt oppressed by the weight of that crushing load of human responsibility, which thus pursued even in the most private hours, in the sanctuary of retirment, an intellect there could be no hesitation in ranking amongst the master spirits of the earth. I had yet another opportunity of witnessing the wonderful self-control of this interesting personage; a plain chariot drove to his door, and a very distinguished elderly man alighted from it, and, in a few minutes, appeared on the scene to which my attention was so exclusively directed. The blandest smile of courtesy lighted up the countenance of our neighbour as he welcomed his guest. He bowed with the grace and the ease of a man evidently accustomed to the highest circles, but his elegance had an air decidedly foreign; I scarcely ever knew an Englishman who could acquire that courtly manner which distinguishes a foreigner of the first tone. But how completely was the storm of passion hushed which had so lately almost distorted the features of this wonderful being! He and his companion were seated, and evidently engaged in discussing some light topic of ordinary occurrence, the highest interest of which probably was its being the last thing of public notoriety that had happened. They took snuff with a most sociable laugh; the box belonged to my hero, and I could perceive that it was a very superb gold one, surrounded by precious stones, a present, I decided with natural promptitude, from a crowned head. Every circumstance had confirmed our original conjecture as to the identity of this individual with some character of distinction in the political world. The daily paper was just placed on the table and my companion read emphatically the following paragraph; "The celebrated foreign diplomatist———landed at——— three days since. He proceeded immediately to town, where he preserves the strictest incognito. His mission, is said, is of the highest importance to the interests of this country." ——— If any doubt had previously mingled with our conjectures, it was now annihilated.

he most obstinate sceptic must have yielded to such a mass of evidence——for as some philosopher or other has asserted, circumstancial evidence is often surrer than direct.

Our neighbour left his lodgings with his guest in the plain chariot, and we were beginning to feel symptoms of a fresh access of ennui, when we receved from our friend H——. the offer of his opera box for that evening. We accepted it with great gratitude; it afforded such a relief from the dread of another tedious evening!—— And then we *might* we thought, discover the illustrious stranger who would hardly fail to witness Pasta's performance; in short our pleasurable anticipations were very great.

Shall I confess?—we *did* discover our opposite neighbour, our polished, high bred, patrician handed, diplomatist. Well—he was the newly imported gracioso from Vienna, now exhibiting all the attitudes of passion of which I had in the morning witnessed the rehearsal.—"A natural mistake, are not all politicians actors?" whispered my dear companion consolingly. Perhaps so, but I am quite out of love with circumstantial evidence, nevertheless.—*Bengal Hurk. April* 1.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF INDIA.

[THIRD LETTER.]

To LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK.

MY LORD,—It is said, that the remedy for the mal-administration of Justice in the interior is a new code, granted, we are still however I fear far from the El Dorado desired.

Codification itself has given rise to a controversy amongst the learned in Europe, and although the dispute may be finally settled as turning more upon words, than things, it does not augur a speedy cure for the evils that infest our Lilliput. The chief objection to the remedy by codification is, that the code remains to be framed. That admirable model the Code Napoleon it is true stands ready made to our hands, or contains materials for a modified system adapted to this country; it is not however likely, that those to whom the Government might entrust the work, would make much use of foreign, or indeed any aid, but their own peculiar experience, while the "Cacoethes Scribendi" that official disease of the East, might indispose those employed from taking French Law either as a model for composition or arrangement. The verbose and wordy style of the Lawyers with its unmeaning repetitions and jargon, would possibly find more admirers, than the dry and concise mode, which nearly approaching the beau ideal of definition, argues the labour of metaphysical minds, deeply skilled in the charms of verbal precision as well as intimately acquainted with the multifarious combinations of things, to which a refined state of society gives rise. It is worthy however of remark that in the heads of a bill submitted by Mr. Brougham, it seems intended to introduce into England that process of the French Law called "Conciliation" and which is said to be highly preventive of litigation. The Code Napoleon might be almost enacted verbatim without any material inconvenience in this country; particularly their code of procedure, which includes the important subject of execution; but the formation or introduction of a code requires the previous determination of the great general principles of Jurisprudence, and these in the Courts of the Interior remain to be settled. It has been the policy of our judicial system in this country, to adopt many of the most slippery principles of the English Law; so that by the time our Indian Jurists have established their borrowed system in the East, the reformers at home it may be presumed, will have demolished many of the leading principles in the parent system. Such are the doctrines, of secret conveyances, voluntary registration, notice express or implied, long prescriptions, or periods for the limitation of suits, and refined constructions, which are as it were a Law within the Law, all these hot-beds of litigation and Lawcraft, are either fairly rooted out, or greatly regulated, by the code Napoleon; a code which unlike that of England, seems more framed for the public than the lawyers.

It is said "there is no perfect safeguard against supineness and unfitness," undoubtedly you can no more bind men's consciences by general Laws, than you can supply them with knowledge by the same means; but this surely does not absolve the Government, from the obligation of legislating up to the highest point of attainable precision. *When justice fails from common sense being outraged, under cover of some technical nonsense*, it is no answer to the public to say, it is the fault of the Commissioner, he has abused his discretion! it may well be answered, that the excuse is null, until such time as the Law, is necessitated to leave the point open to discretion, from inability to provide for it.

Discretion is the Judicial quack remedy of this country. Instead of a civil Code we have the discretion of the Judge!!! instead of two or three rational rules for evidence in criminal trials, we have the same spurious and doubtful security, the discretion of the Judge!!! it is the panacea for all mischiefs, and certainly carries with it one great recommendation; it ministers to the vanity of those who sit in the judgement seat. The famous equity controversy, was closely connected with this subject. With us discretion is the rule, with them it was the exception, according to Mitford. "The wisdom of Legislators in framing positive Laws has ever been found unequal to the subject, and therefore in all countries those to whom the administration of the Laws has been entrusted; have been compelled to have recourse to natural principles, to assist them in the interpretation and application of positive Law, and to supply its defects; and this resort to natural principles has termed judging according to equity." It was objected to the equity Lawyers, as matter of reproach, that thy judged according to arbitrary discretion, to this imputation Sir Joseph Jekyll replied "though (says he) proceedings in equity are said to be secundum discretionem boni viri: yet, when it is asked vir bouns est quis! the answer is, qui consulta patrum, qui leges juraque servat, as it is said in Rookes' case, 5 Rep. 99 b. that *discretion is a science not to act arbitrarily according to men's will and private affection*: so the discretion which is to be executed here is to be governed by the rules of law and equity which are not to oppose but each in its turn to be subservient to the other; this discretion in some cases follows the law implicitly: in others again it relieves against the abuses or allays the rigour of it: but in no cases does it contradict or overturn the grounds thereof as has been sometimes ignorantly imputed to this Court."

The Press, my Lord, argues "that the Moslem Law Officers for every practical purpose now perform the duty of Jurors and Assessors," this is unquestionably the intention of the Regulation. As regards their function of Jurors; whether they practically perform that duty I shall endeavor in the sequel of this letter to shew. The nature of their duties as Assessors has been already explained, yet in order that we may not be deceived by words, a definition may tend to fix the question.

What is an Assessor! in common parlance by an Assessor is meant a person appointed to expound the assisting laws, to another Judge supposed not to be professionally competent in mere matter of Law. In this sense I have understood, that under the old French Law the Court being composed of nobles and others, took the Law from the Procureur du Roi. But what is this Moslem Assessor!! he is a Judge to expound Laws, either expressly abrogated, or treated as absurd, to deliver expositions which his unlearned colleague may adopt or not at pleasure!! in this case then the term Assessor means something different from what we are accustomed to understand by it in Europe, in short it involves a Judicial Paradox. The value of his services as a Juror may be gathered from the following Futwahs. *Futwah*, No. 6, 1st *Sessions* 1829, *Zillah—the woman—— against——charge Manslaughter.* Although in this case no witness giveth ocular testimony of the Battery, &c. &c. still the crime of Manslaughter is established against the prisoner by violent presumption and Deeyut (the fine of blood,) therefore is claimable from the Akilla" (a true translation.)

Futwah, No. 7, 1*st Sesssons* 1830.

"Since in this case there is not the least proof by eye witnesses or confession which are *necessary and essential* to the conviction of homicide, consequently in the absence of sufficient proof the crime of murder does not attach to the prisoners, for the describing specific crimes is impossible without proofs, and although Telinga and Badeeya and *others* deposed that the prisoner—seized the deceased in the evening and carried him to the house of—— yet these words fall short of full proof, because in the Mofussil they stated their entire ignorance of this case, therefore contradictory words are not fit to be taken as proof and evidence, therefore no *kind* of homicide is established against the prisoners, therefore they are entitled to their release" (a true translation.)

Futwah, No. 9, 1*st Sessions* 1830.

"Although in this case ocular proof is not found nevertheless as the prisoners—— are proved to have seized the deceased upon an execution and confined him in the house —— Burkundauz where the three prisoners confined him for two days, &c. &c. and several witnesses having deposed to marks of violence on the body, the crime of Manslaughter is established on violent presumption, Deeyut (fine of blood) therefore is claimable from the Akilla (a true translation.)

This word Akilla cannot be literally translated, authorities appear to differ regarding it; in some cases it means aiders and abettors, in others the members of the same village or establishment as in the case of the Military, and even relations. Connected with that primitive system in which whole villages were held liable for the crime of one individual; it involves an explanation of no value: the Regulations treating Deeyut as a penalty affecting only the offender and his aiders and abettors.

These Futwahs were approved by the Commissioner.

The Futwah No. 7, contains three distinct propositions, first, that full legal proof by eye witnesses is necessary to conviction—second, that a denial by witnesses of their knowledge to the Police (who cannot administer an oath) is fatal to their testimony when put on their oath—third, that the describing or classification of specific crimes without proof is impossible.

In this case 14 witnesses were summoned for the prosecution, of these three only are obnoxious to the exception to their credibility. The candour of naming two and substituting the word others for the third may shew the sort of impartiality that is brought to the trial of the most important cases. The first proposition regarding the insufficiency of circumstantial proof contrary as it is both to the Futwah preceding and following it, is levelled at the rest of the witnesses whose evidence was of itself sufficient to conviction and which did not materially depend on the three witnesses excepted to. The 3d proposition relates to the proof of the intent and is identified with a conceit that unless the intent is clearly shown no conviction either of murder or manslaughter can take place—it supposes the manner of perpetrating the homicide doubtful or not clearly discovered.

I am writing my Lord, from a collection of 125 Futwahs. The cases of rape and perjury suggest reflections more condemnatory of the system than those already cited. How can a man deciding facts on the principles laid down in No. 7, be said practically to perform the duties of a Juror!!! that the supposed intellectual superiority of the European Judge upon which the regulations repose is but a poor security, it is wholly at variance with the theory of the Jury system and contrary to the most clear metaphysics as developed by Locke in his chapter on wrong assent or error, "for there is nothing more common than contrariety of opinions, nothing more obvious, than that one man wholly disbelieves that what another only doubts of, and a third stedfastly believes and firmly adheres to." C.XX.

The men who usually do most mischief are those who too blind to walk straight are yet too conceited to be led; such a man in the emptiness of his own understanding supposes knowledge and judgement like his idol gold to be in the gift of a patron; but those attributes of the mind are the common inheritance of mankind, and, in that harvest, those only who sow can hope to reap; when such men unexpectedly find themselves in situations, for which, neither nature nor education appear to have intended them; they usually bring to the discharge of public business an insufferable pride, and making money their sole idol, they play at punch in the Mountebank of Humbug: a character like this marked by a "an aversion for books, study, and meditation," offers itself as a standing spectacle to the public of the truth of Locke's remark, "that they who are blind will always be led by those who can see, or else fall into the ditch, while such minds, subject to various influences of pride, avarice, and extreme selfishness "like mud walls resist the strongest batteries."

There can be no doubt, that the intelligence of the natives qualifies them of the discharge of the duties of Jurors; the difficulty, however, in this part of the subject, seems to me to lay in the charge, and the mode of conducting the business. In cases decided on the spot, the Judge's notes might be sufficient; still when under such a system a reference became necessary, I confess myself at a loss to see how the fair and reasonable fears of the Nizamut Adawlut could be allayed; on the other hand, to reduce all the depositions to writing verbatim, as delivered, would render the duty of Juror irksome and unpopular; the preliminary use, also, of the English language for the purposes of record, I should think essential to the efficiency of any proposed introduction of the trial by Jury; and, finally, the Jury process is open to the same objection as a new code; it has to be framed, settled, and established.

Looking therefore, to the usual protracted period of gestation required by the body politic, and the consequent slow progress of civil regeneration; true radical reform is, I fear far remote, and hence in our present state, I advocate the more slow and gradual improvement of our system; not as a matter of choice but necessity.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedt. and humble Servt
ANTI-HUMBUG.

**** *Pure, March* 21, 1831.

CAPE.

MADAGASCAR.

PROVINCES OF THE ISLAND.

If every man knew that his hapiness depended on making others happy, all mankind would be so.—SMEATHSON.

It is an observation founded on the facts of history, that those parts of an uncivilized country which are contiguous to its coasts, and have there had opportunities of intercourse with foreigners, have been the first to receive the seeds of improvement; and that the interior parts of such a country have only acquired them at some subsequent period. It might appear almost anomalous that the reverse of this should hold true of Madagascar. There the interior part of the Island has made a greater advancement in civilization than the maritime provinces; yet the latter have had for centuries a frequent, if not uninterrupted intercourse with foreigners, whereas it is only within the last few years that the former has been laid open even to a cursory investigation. The province of Ankova, which is quite inland, in fact almost central, is far superior to every other part of the island in cultivation, produce, and health, and of course in industry and intelligence.

It is not, however, altogether difficult to account for this circumstance. The truth is, that for the most part, foreign intercourse with the maritime provinces of Madagascar has hitherto been conducted on principles little calculated to benefit or elevate the natives; whereas in Ankova that intercourse has not only been adapted to enlighten and improve them, but has been conducted expressly with that end in view. In the maritime provinces foreigners have endeavoured to settle as Colonists, for their own advantage;—in Ankova they have resided as Instructors in the arts and sciences, the manners and religion of Europe. In the maritime provinces foreigners have usually endeavoured to act independently of the authority, and sometimes even in defiance of the rights of the Natives;—in Ankova they have assisted in consolidating the power of the Natives. In the maratime provinces foreigners have frequently been the means of fostering, for interested purposes, mutual and destructive wars among the native Chieftains; in Ankova the whole weight of British influence has been directed to supercede internal discord, by recognizing and establishing the paramount authority of one Chieftain. In the maritime provinces foreigners have, so late as within the last twelve years, carried on the Slave Traffic—an acknowledged barrier to all improvement;—in Ankova the utter suppression of that traffic has been the first and fundamental principle of British intercourse: and there, the very discussion of the topic of its suppression has introduced a new world of ideas to the Native; has taught them to respect themselves by; respecting their common nature, and urged them into a new and successful career of improvement. Nor, in an estimate of the improvement attained respectively by the Natives of the maritime and interior provinces, should it be omitted, that in the former, imported and cheap spirituous liquors have been freely indulged in; but in the latter, for the past twenty or thirty years at least, they have been most peremtorily interdicted.

Had the same means of improvement been afforded the Natives along the cost, which have been enjoyed by those of the interior, there can be no rational doubt they would equally have profited by them. It is difference of culture alone that has yielded a superior produce, and not any essential difference in the intellectual or moral soil itself. Hence it may fairly be anticipated that whenever a benevolent system of means shall be employed to elevate those ports of Madagascar, which yet inferior to the rest, in point of cultivation, they also will advance in the career of national greatness.

After the above remarks it would be scarcely necessary to observe that one uniform degree of improvement does not prevail over the whole of Madagascar. The fact deserves however to be distinctly notified, in order to reconcile the contending accounts given of the island, by different writers, for that which is true in one part of the country is not equally so in all cases of another. For example, Drury's account, written 100 years ago, of what he saw in the South-west, does not fully correspond with Flaconet's account of Port Dauphin, in the Southern-eastern point. Rochon's account of the South and North-east will not be a fair exhibition of the present state of the interior districts; and a correct account of Ankova, would not be found applicable to the East and North-west; and Copland's account of Madagascar rather describes certain definite spots in the island, than one view applicable to the whole face of the country.

In my last letter, (No. 1.) I have given a list of the twenty-two provinces of Madagascar. I propose now to offer a few remarks on the history and character of the principal of them, as perhaps the best means of forming a correct opinion of the actual state of the whole island.

Vohemarina, or, as frequently written, Vohemaro, is situated in the North of Madagascar, extending from the Northern extremity several leagues along the Eastern coast. The name is given not only to the province, but to the village or sea-port where the trade of that part of the country is principally carried on. It is said to be the most salubrious part of Madagascar; at the same time it is but very thinly inhabited. The general appearance of the province is mountainous, and its soil is for the most part unproductive. The trade carried on is in cattle. These, however, are driven here for exportation form the neighbouring provinces, especially, from Hoina and Antrianka. They are not bred to any great extent in the district itself. Vessels are in the habit of obtaining lage quantities of salt beef from the village of Vohemaro, for the markets of Bourbon and Maiturius. They take the salt with them required for the purpose; kill the cattle, and salt down the beef on the spot, assisted by the Natives, and pay in exchange for the cargo, coarse blue and white cottons, spirits, specie (Spanish dollars) and sometimes rice itself. Though rice is grown in most parts of Madagascar, it is not much cultivated in this province. The inhabitants are said to be peaceable and hospitable, but poor, and less industrious than in many other parts of the island.

At Port Lucas, in the North, the English had, a few years ago, a small settlement. The Malagasy have always entertained a strong jealousy of foreigners residing permanently among them. Whether or not this gave rise to the destruction of the Settlement in 1816, or whether an unfortunate misunderstanding arose in consequence of a provacation given any of the Settlers, it is certain they were massacred by the Natives. From information obtained on the spot shortly afterwards, it appeared that the English were at the time busily occupied with the erection of a wall or fence around their residence. Some of the natives assisted them. An occasion arose on which one of these was expostulated with, and struck by one of the Settlers. During the following night the natives fired into the houses of the English. No person was killed, but the Settlers repaired next morning to the village of the Chieftain of the district to inquire into the reasons of the attack. They went unarmed to show that they had no intention of taking revenge for having been fired on, but came merely for the sake of explanation. The Natives on their approach appeared alarmed; but on finding that the English had no weapons of self-defe[redacted] the party, and all, ex[redacted] to the shore an[redacted] instantly massa[redacted] reached the Ma[redacted] Farquhar, sent[redacted] stances. Mr. [redacted] conduct the inqu[redacted] the Natives wh[redacted]

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effect their escape. Some fled to the province of Iboina, and some, by their canoes, to the island of Johanna. Three were apprehended and put to death on the spot, in the same manner as they had murdered the English. The Chieftain vigorously exerted himself to bring all the criminals to punishment; and the Governor of the Mauritius was perfectly satisfied that there prevailed a very friendly disposition on the part of the Natives generally towards the English. The settlement has not, however, been renewed since that period.

The Inhabitants of this province submitted themselves to Radama in the year 1823, and one of his officers was appointed to be Governor there shortly afterwards.

Maroa or Antimaroa lies to the South of Vohomaro. The country is hilly, and abounds in wood; it is also far more fertile and populous than the province just described. Its vegetable productions are fine; the Banana attains here an extraordinary perfection. The suger cane, cotton, indigo and tobacco have also succeeded here, and are still cultivated, though perhaps not to so great an extent as they might be.

This province submitted to Radama in the same year as Vehemaro, 1823.

By far the most important circumstance in the history of this province relates to the French Settlement, at the Bay of Antongil, the scene of Bay Benyowsky's operations. Benyowsky was an extraordinary man. He was a Polish nobleman, of considerable distinction. He was born in Hungary, descended from an illustrious family, and served as general in the armies of the Empress of Russia. On the death of the King of Polanb in 1765, Count Benyowsky went to Warsaw to defend the interests of the successor to the crown. An order was issued by the Russian Minister Repnin to arrest him. He therefore decamped, and remained for a time incognito. He afterwards entered the combined army at Cracow, and was made prisoner by the Muscovites. From them he contrived to ransom himself by the payment of two thousand ducats. In a subsequent engagement he was wounded, and again taken by the Muscovites, and with other noblemen carried to Cazan. From thence, by a stratagem, he conveyed letters to Kaluga, and on his return was put under arrest, and ultimately sent to Petersburg. There, after signing a formal declaration never to appear again in the dominions of her imperial Majesty, he was hurried away to Moscow, and from thence to Tobolsk, capital of Siberia. After a short stay, they crossed the deserts of Tartary, and reached Ochozk, on the shores of the North Pacific, and soon afterwards the Count was conveyed to Bolsao, the place of his final destination. There, by means of a conspiracy, he procured his liberty and that of his fellow exiles. Sword in hand they entered Bolsao, and met with little resistance. They next attacked Kamtschatha, and seized the vessels in the harbor: from whence the Count sailed, with sixty-seven persons on board, for the Western Coast of America.

After obtained refreshments he sailed for Formosa, and thence to Macao, and finally arrived in the Isle of France, in March 1772. He remained there but a short time; then sailed for France, and was soon afterwards appointed by the French Government to superintend a Colony, which they intended forming in Madagascar. The Count was nominated Governor-General, and arrived in Mauritius in September 1773. He was there subjected to various mortifications on the part of the Government and Commissary, on whose co-operation he had been directed to rely, but from whom he met a series of prevaucations and oppositions. Part of his troops were sent forward to Madagascar in December of the same year. He himself followed them the next February, and landed at the Bay of Antongil on the 14th of the same month. The Natives, after various difficulties, and expressing much jealousy, made him a grant of land, but without any permission to erect fortresses. Much opposition was raised against his measures by the Government of the Isle of France, who had secretly dispatched emissaries among the Natives of Madagascar to prejudice their minds against the Baron, charging him with an intention of depriving them of their liberties. The experience which the Malagasy had had in former times of the unprincipled conduct of the Europeans, induced them to lend a willing ear to such representations, and augmented the jealousy with which they surveyed a new Settler, especially one who came with troops, ammunition, and stores, on a large scale.

However, by a course of prudent measures, directed by an extensive knowledge of mankind, Benyowsky at length succeeded, not only in obviating the prejudices raised against him, but in so far conciliating the esteem of the Natives, that he was solicited by several Chiefs of the island to take upon him the sovereignty of Madagascar. In a public and solemn manner, in a large assembly of the people, and on the customary oaths being administered, Benyowsky was constituted "Mpanjaka bé,"—Sovereign of Madagascar. He of course resigned his commission under the French Government; but employing his new dignity with the utmost moderation, he recommended to the Natives a constitution adapted to their imperfect state of civilization, and calculated to secure their advancement and prosperity.

Short lyafter this the Count was empowered to, visit Europe, on behalf of the "Kings, Princes Chiefs and People of Madagascar," to form an alliance of friendship and treaty of commerce either with France or any other European state he might find disposed to encourage and promote his views. On his arrival in France, after a long altercation with the French Government, he obtained rewards for his conduct in Madagascar, while the injustice of the administration of the Isle of France was exposed to the merited reproach and execration of Europe.

While in France, the celebrated Dr. Franklin espoused the cause of Benyowsky; but the French Ministers resolved to have no further transaction with him. The Count afterwards made proposals respecting Madagascar, to his imperial Majesty of Russia, but not meeting with success, proceeded to London, and drew up a declaration and proposals to his Britannic Majesty. The fate of this document is unknown. Perhaps it was never presented to the British Ministry. Benyowsky at length obtained a cargo of goods adapted to the Madagascar market, valued at £4,000, and sailed for Baltimore. The amount appears to have been raised, in part, if not wholly, by subscriptions in London, encouraged by the enterprising spirit of a Mr. Magellan, merchant, said to be a lineal descendant of the famous Portuguese Navigator of that name. A respectable house in Baltimore still further assisted Benyowsky, providing him with another ship and cargo. The Count sailed for Madagascar in October 1784, and landed, after a tedious and disastrous voyage, in Antangoro Bay, July 1785. From thence he proceeded over land to the Bay of Antongil, when he seized a store house belonging to the French, and sent a detachment to seize their factory at Foule-point. Whether on account of these proceedings, or for other reasons, the French frigate Louisa, with a detachment of sixty men, was sent to destroy Benyowsky's Settlement. A landing was effected near Angontsy and the party immediately marched towards the Count's residence. A few rounds were fired upon them, but on the first return the French made of the fire, Benyowsky received a ball in the breast, fell behind the parapet of the Fort, and expired in a few moments. This event happened on the 23d May 1786.

The French Government appear to have entertained scarcely any further intentions at that time of forming an establishment in Madagascar, and the events which were then transpiring in connexion with the revolution, occupied their whole attention. But in 1792 the National Assembly deputed Mons. Lescallier to visit Madagascar, to ascertain if it were possible to establish a Colony in the island. Mons. L. visited Foule-point, and made a report favorable to the project, and highly creditable to the character and disposition of the natives. No attempt was however made to carry the project into execution. The resources of France were employed in the wars which succeeded the revolution.

In 1801 Bory de St Vincent was sent on a similar errand. St, Domingo had become free and the French wished to supply its loss by raising a Colony in Madagascar. St. Vincent's reports were highly favourable to the measure, but the war which again broke out in Europe turned the attention of the French Government from the object.

In 1807, a party of French went to Foule point to settle there, but having unfortunately chosen the rainy season for the expedition, they nearly all perished by fever.

In 1810 an expedition was sent from England against Mauritius, and succeeded in taking it. Bourbon shortly afterwards fell also into the hands of the English. The local British Government then sent a detachment to Tamatave and Foule point, to take possession of the poste formerly occupied by the French. This was evidently a stroke of policy, intended rather to prevent the French having any establishment in those seas, than to form any permanent establishment in Madagascar in connexion with the British Government.

During the last year (1829) the French have renewed their attempts to obtain possession of a part of the Eastern Coast; and, it is supposed, with a view of forming colonies there. Their efforts were not attended with the success they expected; and the affair is still in dispute between the French Government and the Queen, the successor of Radama.

The Province of Ivongo lies South of Maroa. It is separated from Mahavelona by the River Manangora, which rises in a Lake, West of Antsianaka. The country is hilly, woody, and fertile. The Isle of St. Mary, otherwise called Nosy Ibrahim, lies off the Coast of Ivongo, distant two or three leagues. This Isle is marked very emphatically in Robert's map of 1727 —"The usual retreat of Pirates." These marauders, who had infested the Indian seas from the time that Vasoo de Gama opened the passage to India, and formed an establishment for themselves in St. Mary. Early in the eighteenth century a powerful armament was fitted out against them by several of the European nations, which succeeded, after meeting with considerable resistance, in destroying the ships of the pirates, and compelling them to abandon their establishment in St. Mary. These banditti, thus deprived of their means of interrupting commerce on the seas, and compelled to find some other mode of supporting themselves, settled on various parts of the North-east coast of Madagascar; and there, says Rochon, "They first introduced the Slave Trade into that part of the island." They excited quarrels and war among the Natives; and by inducing whatever party conquered to sell their prisoners for slaves, answered two objects—that of perpetuating divisions among the islanders, and of procuring a new mode of enriching themselves.

In the year 1745, the French East India Company formed an establishment at St. Mary, directing a Monsieur Gosse to take possession of it in their name. This was done; but so insalubrious was the situation chosen, that the establishment was presently "reduced to a very languishing condition." New recruits were annually sent from the Isle of France to repair the losses sustained, "The mortality became so great towards the conclusion of the year, that it was then called, the *Grave of the French*. The greatest care it is true," adds Rochon, very coolly, very philosophically, "was taken to send no persons thither to settle except such as should occasion little hurt to society, if they perished."

M. Gosse gave great offence by his measures to the Widow of Tasimalo, whose memory, was highly venerated by the islanders; and, at her instigation, such a ferment was excited, that the destruction of the French was irrevocably decreed. A general massacre took place on Christmas eve, 1754. Immediately intelligence of the event reached the Isle of France, an armed vessel was sent to St. Mary to inflict punishment on the Natives. Several villages were burnt, and many large canoes filled with Natives were sunk. The Widow was killed in her efforts to reach the bay of Antogil. But supplies for the market of the Isle of France made it necessary to adopt measures for reviving a good understanding with Natives in that part of Madagascar; and accordingly a Monsieur Bigorne, was sent to John Harré, a son of the Widow above-mentioned, who was at the time Chief at Foule-point. By his means harmony and commerce were re-established. A factory was opened at Foule-point, and Bigorne was appointed Commissioner of affairs and Victualler of ships. He continued in office till 1762, when he joined some Chiefs in opposition to Harré. He proved successful, but the event was nearly ruinous to the trade of the Isle of France. In consequence of this he was recalled. Harré was killed in 1767, and was succeeded by his son Hiavo, when Bigorne returned to Foule-point. He continued there a Commissioner of Trade till the arrival of Benyowsky, in the Bay of Antongil, in 1774. The circumstances of his career have been already detailed, and it is only needful to add, that he purchased the Isle of St. Mary of Hiavo. Some French again settled there, and on the death of Benyowsky were again expelled.

In 1816 the French renewed their intentions of forming an establishment in St. Mary. Some troops and settlers were conveyed there, amounting to about 800. That number was soon reduced by fevers, and the general insalubrity of the place left only 200; and of these and their descendants some remain to the present time. The French Government has lately increased its establishment there, and made it the emporium of a considerable trade between Madagascar and Bourbon. It contains a great quantity of cattle, forms a most important granary for rice and other provisions, and has a fine harbour, where vessels may ride in perfect safety.

Cape Town, 5th Nov. 1830.

EUROPE.

MRS. ELWOOD'S TRAVELS. *

Few men would like their wives to write a better book than this: it is all that may be wished from a female pen, and nothing more. It is elegant, lively, sensible, and in proper places trifling; this is of course the *beau ideal* of a female work. If a lady's writings are profound, straightway men take fright at domination: if they are speculative and philosophical, visions of neglected stockings, and logwood-died finger ends, present themselves to one: if they are imaginative, romantic, or sentimental, opium or—let it only be whispered— Schiedam—are dreamt of by cowardly men, who, like all other tyrants, are excessively capricious, fanciful, and fidgety in all matters which respect their weak side. We, the lords, esteem a little feebleness and helplessness a species of luxury,—just as Achilles might be supposed to make much of his heel; we encourage, applaud, worship an elegant piece of fragility; we honour it as just the tenderest point—the unarmed gate through which we may be reached, even to the innermost citadel, and therefore to be doubly guarded and defended. Robustness is above all things horrible to man in woman—why? It is certainly not noxious to its possessor; on the contrary, it contributes to independence—there is the rub. To talk of an independent women, is worse than negro emancipation: does it not destroy all the delicious notions implied by tenderness, delicacy, softness, yielding beauty, graceful motion, reclining loveliness, elegance and fragility of form, languor and love?—No, a woman *must* be weak, must drink weak liquors, take short walks, sip weak tea, wear flimsy petticoats, and not read strong books—a strong book, would be worse than strong health—certainly *not* a delicate thing in woman. But then, though woman and her works must be weak, they must not be insipid; they must be weak to a certain low degree, but not to zero—the proper mixture is to be found by applying the word *interesting*. If a woman is so weak that she cannot perform the kind offices of her sex, she loses her loveliness; she must be strong in her weakness: in fact, she must be artificially, not naturally weak—not the weakness of disease, which is that of the sick-bed, and repulsive, but the luxurious weakness of the exotic in the hothouse, which is attactive, provocative—in short, charming. The men are delighted; here is a creature beautiful to admire—strong enough to be graceful—weak enough to be protected: the pride of the animal is flattered—he struts, flaps his wings, crows, pecks here and there, finds a grain of corn, and in the midst of scratching, chuckling, and sideling, he offers his sultana the prize. In the breeched and unfeathered creature, the grain of corn is a head, a fortune or a name.

Now Mrs ELWOOD's book is of the proper strength; and excepting where she praises her lord, the invaluable C——, otherwise Lieutenant-Colonel ELWOOD, is a very agreeable and pleasant work. She is lively in her description of scenery, manners, and character; and appears to be a very good traveller,—that is, she always kept her eyes open when there was any thing to see, and was never so very much afraid as not to be able to take notes. Her acquisitions are also respectable. She is educated not amiss (the fact is, our young women are better educated than our young men), and has picked up a pretty stock of the Oriental rature from her worthy husband C,——. mythology is viewed with a female eye—that is, an eye educated to detect the beauty of form; and her report of Indian scenery, habits and prejudices, are just what an Englishman at home would be glad that his daughter could and did write him from that far and distant and very strange land.

The Travels are couched in the form of letters from Mrs. ELWOOD to her sister Miss ELPHINSTONE, and are dedicated to her father, Mr. CURTEIS, the member for Sussex. The author spares us no part of her journey overland, but sets out even from Windmill Hill in Sussex, the abode of her father. From thence we are taken to Dover, to Calais, to Paris, and to Naples; thence to Malta and to Alexandria, the first step in Egypt. We have then Egypt, the Red Sea and Persian Gulph; and finally Bombay, and a residence in the interior, among the Cutch, and other outlandish people. After, as we suppose, the lady was tired of Cutchees and all other Eastern things and persons, the excellent C——, bent his way home again by the route of the tomb of NAPOLEON, "placed far amid the melancholy main," right home again to Eastbourne and Windmill Hill;—as pretty and excursion in and out as a lady can make.

Our extracts, short and agreeable, like the lady herself, are made from the most popular portions of a very popular production.

VISIT TO AN ARAB HARAM.

"In C——s, absence, I always remained in my own room; but one evening, as I went upon my terrace to enjoy the fresh sea-breeze which was just setting in, a casement which I had never before observed slowly opened, and a black hand appeared waving significantly at me. Impressed with some degree of fear, I immediately retreated, but on looking again, the waving was repeated; and several women peeping out, beckoned me to them, making signs that the men were all out of the way. Whilst I was hesitating, a Negro woman and a boy came out upon another terrace, and vehemently importuned me by signs to go to them: I had just been reading Lady Mary Wortley Montague's description of a Turkish Haram—an opportunity might never again occur of visiting an Arab one.—After some conflict between my fears and my curiosity, the latter conquered, and down I went, the boy meeting me at the foot of the stairs; and, lifting up a heavy curtain, he introduced me into a small interior court, at the door of which were a number of women's slippers, and inside were about a dozen females clothed in silk trowsers, vests closely fitting the figure, and fastening in front, and turbans very tastefully put on. They received me with the utmost cordiality and delight, the principal lady, Zaccara, as I found she was called, making me sit down by her side, caressingly taking my hand, presenting me with a nosegay, and, after previously tasting it, offering me coffee, which was brought on a silver tray, in the usual beautiful little china cups. It was however so perfumed that I could scarcely drink it. She did the honours, and appeared as superior to the other in manners and address, as an English Lady would be to her maid servants. Her figure was light and slender—her features pretty and delicate—her countenance lively and intelligent,—whilst her manners, which were peculiary sort and pleasing, were at the same time both affectionate and sprightly. The other women crowded round me with great *empressment*; by signs we kept up a very animated conversation, and when we could not quite comprehend each other's meaning, we all laughed heartily. They asked me where I came from, whether I had any ornaments, any children, &c., exhibiting theirs with great glee. They were amazingly struck with my costume, which they examined so minutely, that I began to think I should have had to undress to satisfy their curiosity;—but what most amused them, was, the circumstance of my gown fastening *behind*, which mystery they examined over and over again, and some broad French tucks at the bottom seemed much to astonish them, as they could not discover their use. They asked me the names of every thing I had on, and when, to please them, I took off my cap, and let down my long hair, Zaccarra, following my example, immediately took off her turban and showed me hers; the Negro woman, who seemed the wit of the party, in the mean time holding up the lace cap upon her broad fat hand, and exhibiting it to all around, apparently with great admiration, exclaiming 'caap, caap,' and also endeavouring, much to their detriment, to put on my gloves, with which they were particularly amused. I sat with them some time, and it was with difficulty they consented to

* Narrative of a Journey overland from England by the Continent of Europe, Egypt and the Red Sea, to India; including a Residence there and Voyage home, in the years 1825, 26, 27, and 28. By Mrs. Colonel Elwood. 2 vols. 8vo. London 1830.

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allow me to leave them at last; indeed, not ll I made them understand my 'Cowasjee' anted me. Cowasjee's claims they seemed o understand completely, and, on my rejoin- ng the gentlemen, if I were amused with eir description of the tournament, you may onceive how astonished they were to learn at I had been actually visiting the Haram! On the following morning I had an invi- tion, in form, to repeat my visit, and I was nducted up a very handsome collegiate-look- g staircase, near which was stationed the aster of the house, apparently at his devo- tions, but evidently intending to have a furtive peep at me, without my being aware of his so doing. I was now received *in state* in the interior apartments, and all the ladies were much more splendidly dressed than on the preceeding evening. Zaccara had on handsome striped silk drawers, and a silk vest descend- her feet, richly trimmed with silver their hands and feet were dyed with nd they were much surprised to see their natural colour. The furniture consisted principally of couches ranged round the room, upon which they invited me to sit cross-legged, after their own mode, and seemed astonished at my preferring our European style. On the walls was a sentence of the Koran framed and glazed, and in a recess was an illuminated Koran, which they showed me. An interesting-looking young woman, seated in a chair, was employed in making silver lace, process of which she explained to me, as its use to trim vests and turbans. My cos- me underwent the same minute investiga- tion as on the yesterday, and as at this time I had on no cap, they were much struck with the manner in which my hair was dressed, and my shoes and stockings created universal astonishment. Refreshments were brought, but every thing was carefully tasted before it was offered to me,—I suppose to show no treachery was intended,—and I was again in- terrogated as to my ornaments, children, &c. They told me all their names, and endea- voured, but in vain, to accomplish mine.

"Suddenly there was a shriek of joy, laughing and clapping of hands. They drew me quickly to the window, from whence I saw C—— walking in the streets, with one of his servants holding an umbrell a over his head, surrounded by an immense concourse of people; and very foreign he certainly did look in the streets of Hodeida, with his Eng- lieh dress and hat. The delight of my fair or rather of my dusky friends, was beyond description; but it was redoubled, when they found it was *my* Cowasjee. The master of the house then came in: he treated me with the greatest deference and respect, and, bring ing me a little baby with gold rings in its nose and ears, with all a father's pride he informed me it was his, and that Zaccara was its mother.

"He also asked me about my children and my ornaments, the two things always appa- rently foremost in an Oriental imagination. My wedding-ring catching the eyes of the women, I made them partly understand its signification, but they evidently seemed to consider it as *a charm*.

"Zaccara then taking my hand with a very caressing air, invited me to accompany her, and she showed me all over the house. It was completely 'upstairs, downstairs, in my lady's chamber,' and I saw a number of small rooms, with loopholes and windows in every direction, where they could see without being seen. They pointed out to me our ship, the Bazaar, the Mosque, from whence the Dowlah was just returning in grand procession; and they then exhibited to me all their ornaments and trinkets. In return, I showed them such as I had about me. My friend the negro- woman, poor black Zacchina as she was called, was the only one who ventured to smell to my salts, and this she did with so much eagerness, that the tears were forced into her eyes in c nsequence, to the great amusement of her companions.

"We parted with mutual expressions of re- gard; and though I had met with neither the beauty of Fatima, not the luxury of the Turkish Haram, yet I was well pleased with the sim- plicity, mirth, and happiness, that apparently reigned in the Arab one; and I should have been churlish indeed had I not been gratified with their friendly and artless attempts to please me. Indeed, I flatter myself I made a conquest, for a great boy of twelve or fourteen, took such a fancy to me, that he volunteered to accompany me to 'Hindy' in the 'Merkab,' or ship, and he really appeared anxious for me to accept of his services. What should you have thought of my Arab page? The women in Arabia are, apparently allowed more liberty than in Egypt, for they seemed to be permitted to walk out together whenever they pleased; and once, as we were setting out for and they were returning from a promenade, we met in the court. They were so carefully veiled, that I had some difficulty to recognize my friends of the Haram again, but they affectionately seized my hand, and caressingly invited me to return with them to their apartments. All the gen- tlemen were with me, and I cannot help thinking that the Arab ladies prolonged their interview purposely, in order to have a better view of the Fringee Cowasjees, my companions."

Compare with this a similar visit in a very charming article on the Arabs and Persians, in an early number of the *Westminster Review*, also written by a lady, and an overland traveller from, not to India.

From the second volume we take another visit to another , or Indian Zenana. We prefer these passages in a female work, for the female successors of Lady MARY STUART WORTLEY alone can describe them

"I have already given you an account of an Arab Haram at Hodeida, and perhaps, you will not object to a description of a Jahrejah's Zena- na at Bhooj, to which, by express invitation, I paid a visit on the 3rd of January, 1826.

"We were received on our arrival at the gates of the palace by Rutten Sie, who attend- ed C——and his staff (he then being in com- mand of the cantonment) to the Rao's Durbar; whilst the ladies of the party were handed over to the women's attendants, by whom we were escorted through several courts till we reached a flight of steps which led to an apartment, at the door of which, surrounded by her attendaute stood the Rannee, the wife of the ex, and the mother of the present Rao. She received us most courteously, and with as much grace as an English princes could have done. She was a pretty woman, with soft languishing eyes, very white teeth, and an agreeable and expres- sive countenance. Her costume was a hand- some sarree, much worked with gold, and her arms, ankles, and throat were loaded with gorgeous baugles and necklaces of pure gold; a number of handsome pearls were in her hair, and massy rings in her nose and ears, but her ornaments were rather heavy than elegant, and more valuable than brilliant. After mutually exchanging salaams, she took her seat in a low silver arm-chair, supported by cushions, whilst common chairs were placed for us, and the at- tendants, dressed in the heavy red sarree of the country, sat down on the ground, gazed at us with insatiate curiosity, and talked an im- mense deal, but respectfully.

"This Zenana, of which so much has been said, and of which Burke, I think, gives so flowery and poetical a description, was a small dark apartment, with unglazed windows closed by wooden shutters. Its furniture consisted of a four-posted bed and a small couch—a very handsome carpet—the Rannee's silver chair,—another of a similar description, probably for her lord and master,—and, with our seats, the in- ventory is completed.

"The manners of the Rannee were dignified, yet extremely soft, gracious, highly pleasing, and very superior to those of her attendants. Though from etiquette never allowed to leave her Zanana, yet she appeared quite *au fait* at all the gossip, and even scandal of the English camp, and seemed intimately acquainted with the particulars of a matrimonial *fracas* which had taken place there some time before. She put a number of questions to us, and after we had satisfied her curiosity, on our asking her whe- ther she had any family, she told us, she had one son (the young Rao), and, poor thing, it was with a melancholy look and a sigh that she added, and 'two daughters, both dead.' Pro- bably they had 'had milk given them,' the barbarous custom of the Jahrejah tribe.

"As I was not a sufficient Hindoostanee scho- lar at this time to carry on the conversation fluently myself, my Ayah assisted as interpre- ter, and with all my respect for Majesty, it was with difficulty I kept my countenance, when, after hesitating a little at the English term for Rannee, she interpreted the dignity into 'Mrs. King.' On our receiving a summons from the gentlemen, 'Mrs. King' seemed duly impressed with the necessity of obeying the behests of a husband, and after presenting us with betel-nut wrapt up in a leaf, termed paung, inundating us with rose-water, and pouring sandal-wood oil over us, we made our salaams and retired, she requesting us to repeat our visit, *at least*, once a fortnight, and I flatter myself, that in the sameness and tædium of a Zenana life, we must indeed have been a considerable amuse- ment, and have afforded the fair inhabitants topics for conversation for a long time after- wards.

"'Mrs. King,' or the Rannee of Cutch, is said to be very much attached to her husband, the ex-Rao, Bharmuljee, notwithstanding he has three or four other wives; and she has even built a tomb to some relation whom he murdered, in expiation of the offence. She is very fond of narrating the particulars of his deposition to all those who will give her a patient hearing, which she considers as very hard and unjust, and, very naturally and properly, does all she can to procure him friends. She was, at this time, very anxious that her son should marry; for, to the disgrace of the family, he was ten years old, and had no wife! a circumstance which had never occurred to any of his pre- decessors before! and unfortunately, on account of the expenses, there seemed to be some dif- ficulty in procuring him one."

The next extract is a very intelligible account of the Indian climate.

To be Continued.

MISCELLANEA.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 2:—"This month has commenced with a most novel system of agitation, which in some measure neutralises the proclamation of the Government, and will enable the Anti-Unionists to advocate their project by abundance of declamation. In consequence of a circular issued by Mr. Finn (brother-in-law of Mr. O'Connell) nearly eighty persons assembled to breakfast yesterday, in a room at Horne's hotel, who usually take a part in the Anti-Union meetings. During the repast, which was plain but comfortably served, a num- ber of toasts were proposed, and several speeches delivered.—The toasts were "The Repeal of the Union," "Mr. O'Connell," "The honest Orangemen of Ireland," and the" Anti-Union Press," which were pledged in cups of tea and coffee. The speakers were Messrs. Finn, Maurice O'Connell, Redmond, Reynolds, Costello, J. J. Murphy, etc. The latter gentleman ex- pressed his anxiety for the encouragement of ar- ticles of domestic growth and manufacture, and he could not, he said, see any reason why the company he addressed, and all who wished well to Ireland, should not breakfast as well upon beef-steaks as tea, which paid a heavy tax; and abstinence from this beverage was the more necessary, as the impost upon tea was one for which the Irish people obtained no cre- dit in the amount of revenue alleged to be derived from this country. The entertainment terminated at twelve o'clock. Circulars to at- tend the breakfast were, I have been informed, forwarded to the Duke of Leinster and Lord Cloncurry; but these noblemen did not at- tend. It is said there will be another Anti-Union breakfast next week. The great boby of the Orangemen have not given any thing like effective support to the plan for denouncing the agitation of the Repeal of the Union put forward at the Duke of Leinster's meeting; nevertheless, they are for the most part totally adverse to the repeal. They will not sign the declaration which now lies for signature at the Chamber of Commerce, because those from whom it ema- nated were accessary to the carrying of Eman- cipation; and the Orangemen do not yet forgive those who contributed in any manner to the carrying that measure; but in several places they have come forward to counteract the efforts of the Anti-Unionists.—Our parishes of Dublin are to assemble to-morrow to petition for a repeal of the Union. At two o'clock this day I saw the Leinster delaration at the Chamber of Commerce. There are but eight names attach- ed to it, in addition to those affixed before the publication of the document."—(Globe.)

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.—*Kidd, Old Bond street.*—W. T. Moncrief has here, in a very humorous comic poem, directed his satirica powers against many ludicrous points in what is called *The March of Intellect*—certainly a fair subject for satire. Highly appreciating as we do, the advantages of the diffusion of education, we cannot deny that it is accompanied—or ra- ther, false education is attended with some evils, and has many ludicrous effects. Every man should certainly make himself master of all that appertains to the duties of his station; and the sensible man, who in addition, attains a general taste for literature, will experience thereby a vast accession of innocent and delightful gratifi- cation. But to the mechanic of a vain mind and an aspiring disposition, "a little learning is a dan- gerous thing;" it unfits him for his station in life—induces him too frequently to aspire to situations that he cannot maintain—to leave a certain good for a visionary gain, and it very often indeed renders him ridiculous. Many instances of these evils have come under our own observation, and similiar cases in point must have been noticed by every observer of men and man- ners. Albeit, it must be confessed, that the rage for literary distinction among vain preten- ders, and the affectation of superior knowledge among humble and empty minded men, is not new, although it may be more apparent and even more ridiculous now a days than it was wont to be. Witness Pope:—

"Shut, shut the door good John!' fatigued I said,
"Tie up the kocker—say I'am sick, I'am dead!"
The dog star rages! nay 'tis past a doubt.
All Bedlam, or Parnassus, is let out:
Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand
They rave, recite, and madden round the land!"

Satire is perhaps the best weapon to employ against the affectations of the March of Intel- lect, and Mr. Moncrief has exposed the follies of that *March* most happily. Puns and wit- icism abound in his pages, and Robert Cruik- shank has cleverly illustrated several of the lead- ing incidents, in his own inimitably comic and characteristic style. The following extract will doubtless amuse our readers:—

The *barber* takes you by the nose.
And talks about *nosology*;
And *Thames Street* ware- housemen disclose
Their art in *crane*-iology.
Last dying speeches beggars sell,
And prate about *buy*-og- raphy;
Whi e *journeymen* take walk and well
Improve them in *toe*-po- graphy.
And *mendicants* and paupers still,
Consistent in their actions,
Break stones upon the *road*, their skill
To show in *vulgar fracti- ons*.
The milkman who turns *pail* each day,
While studying *astronomy*;
Calls *pouring* on the *milky way*,
Political economy.
Our waggoners that up hill go,
Can tell you of *highdraw- lics*;—
They *taste* the *luxury* of woe!
And drag through lectures prolix.

Now gardeners *extract their roots*,
By science, till they've not any;
And costermongers taste the fruits
(While selling greens) of *Botany*.
Innkeepers *double entry* learn,
And wisely calculate;
While carpenters these sawyers spurn,
To *log* arithms hate.
The march of Intellect all love,
All wish to have a hand in!
Even cobblers labour to im- prove
The *human understand- ing*.
Such is the general thirst of knowledge.
So little is its scarcity;
Soon Tooley-street will have its College,
St. Giles its University.
Now Mr. Cobbett all our fellows.
Delights to make gra- matical,
And *cats'* meat sellers from their cellars,
Answer most *dog*-matical.

Some reports have been circulated that the Duchess of Berry was enjoying all the gaities of London, without any apparent recollection of the recent melancholy events in France, or of her own unfortunate situation, and that of her children. These reports are false. The following is an extract from a communication on the subject, on the truth of which our readers may rely:—"Since her arrival in London, on the 18th October, under the name of the Mar- chioness of Rosny the Princess avoids all pub- lic appearance; her only enjoyments are in vi- siting the places of arts and sciences, and the public and charitable institutions, where she is received with the respect due to her rank and to her private virtues. She is in London, as she was in France, truly French and truly national. Almost without attendants, she enters the shops, the warehouses, and by her amiable manners acquires a real popularity, their merited reward. Such is the conduct of this august Princess; the truth if it is well known; but party spirit ever calumniates the unfortunate victims of its fury, and does not allow her to follow in peace the innocent and honourable pursuits which occupy her time in the land of exile."—(*Star.*) *Nov.* 9.

On Monday evening Lady Milton died, at Wentworth House, which Lord Milton had arranged to leave on Monday morning for Lon- don: the carriage was at the door, but Lady Milton being indisposed, his Lordship did not set off, wishing, before he left, to see Mr. Branson, the family surgeon, who arrived in the forenoon. Lady Milton was about six months advanced in pregnancy, and was threat- ened with premature labour; but towards evening she became more tranquil, and hopes were entertained of her recovery. Later in the evening, her Lady ship became worse, and a little before nine o'clock it was obvious that her life was near its termination. So sudden was the change that the younger children were torn from their beds, and assembled in their night dresses to witness the agonies of death in a parent whose life had been devoted to the duties of a Christian wife and mother. Her Ladyship was Lady Charlotte, daugh- ter of Thomas, first Lord Dundas, father of the present Lord Dundas, and attained the age of forty-three years last May. She married Lord Milton on the 8th of July, 1806; and has given birth to eleven children, nine of whom are living.—*Leeds Intelligen- cer.*

Extract of letter from Canterbury, Wednes- day Evening:—"The storm that portended so much mischief last week has happily subsided to a calm, as remarkable for its present placid appearance, as hopes are buoyant for its con- tinuance. No burnings have taken place, neither have any of the rioters visited the farm- houses for the purpose of destroying the threshing machines. True it is that daily assemblages of labourers take place, that they endeavour to impress the neutral pea- santry into their band, and threaten farmers with revenge who suffer their men to labour for less than half a crown a day; nevertheless not one act has been committed in this district to alarm the fears even of the timid. On Sunday night a fire was distinctly seen from this city, blazing for more than an hour. It was naturally concluded to be the work of an incendiary, and the author or authors were proportionally execrated! but when the truth came to be told, it turned out that a party of smugglers, wishing to run a cargo of contra- band goods had applied, however infamous it may appear, a light to an immense stack of haulm at Mount Pleasant, not far from the sea. The *ruse* answered admirably, for not only was the freight safely landed, but they carried it off into the interior of the country without inter- ruption. Two causes are at present assigned for this extraordinary and sudden change in the conduct of the labouring classes—the esta- blishment of an armed force in the villages and the seeming disposition of the farmers to yield to the *demands* of the men. In the mean time the most confidential servants are placed to keep watch over the premises, while the farmers pe- rambulate, in turn, from night-fall to day-break. Where a large force can muster, it seems an efficient method of counteracting the villanous projects of these lawless fellows; but the former scheme, *carried into effect*, would have a hundred-fold better tendency to pro- mote a return to the usual order of things. At present it is no uncommon thing to find a would-be industrious labourer receiving 9s. a week. Perhaps the poor fellow has a large family. Can he support them upon that sum? Let any feeling man reply; I anticipate his answer will be "No!" Well, this poor fellow seeks paro- chial aid, and every Friday or Saturday night receives 3s., 4s., or 5s., from an overseer, who looks upon him with contempt. Some of these men recollect the time when, at the conclusion of the day's toil, the gotch of homebrewed ale foamed on his table, when his wife cheered his return, and his children received him with ex- tended arms. The picture is not now the same; a poor cheerless hovel receives them, and, instead of a good fire to warm and com- fort them, sleep, or rather the wretched truckle bed, is their only solace. However, to the credit of one gentleman, I will repeat a cir- cumstance, from a conviction of its truth. On the farm of T. Neame, Esq., at Chislett Court, the labourers are wedded to their property as much as to their own wives. They have not experienced any perceptible difference from the 'sudden transition,' but remain in a con- dition to brew their own beer, keep pigs, and live in comfort. Is there any fear of this man's property? None from the labouring classes. I had just closed my letter, when an express reached us, announcing a fire at Nickolt Farm, occupied by a person named Catt; the barn, stacks, etc. are all consumed. Mr. Catt has not occupied the farm more than a twelvemonth."—*Sun, Nov.* 9.

It is said that great part of the furniture in Winsor Castle was collected on the Continent for his late Majesty George the Fourth, by his French confectioner and a French upholsterer, at a cost of nearly £200,000; and that some demur has been made to the amount of their bill. We hear that one sideboard alone was charged £8,000, and that it was so "massive, gaudy, and tasteless," that his late Majesty ordered it out of his sight as soon as it was unpacked. *Herald, Nov.* 9.

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